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BAZAINE'S ESCAPE. HIS LETTER OF EXPLANATION. PARIS JOURNALS PROSECUTED FOR ITS PUBLICATION.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874. Legal proceedings have been instituted against Le Temps, L'Opinion Nationale, and Le Bien Public because of the publication in those journals of Marshal Bazaine's letter in relation to his escape. The proceedings are based upon the law prohibiting the printing of articles signed by persons deprived of civil and political rights.

FIRST ACCOUNTS RECEIVED IN FRANCE. INFLUENCE OF ROCHEFORT'S EXAMPLE-SOME DE-TAILS OF THE ESCAPE-DEVOTION OF MADAME BAZAINE TO HER HUSBAND.

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, Aug. 12. - The great topic of conversation is again Bazaine. Says wise Bishop Hall: "We are naturally apt to be carried by examples; it is one of the greatest improvements of wisdom to know when, in what, and how far we may imitate." odd as it seems at first glance, the Imperial Marshal was naturally carried away from his penitential retreat as Republican Rochefort from his, in an exemplary row-boat. The improvement of Bazaine's wisdom, between his stay in Metz retirement from Ste. Marguerite, meets all the good Bishop's requirements, is honorable to his docile disposition, and justifies his graduation from the State institution there. Like Rochefort, he escaped in a row-boat to a foreign vessel awaiting in the offing as per contract, and of a dark night. Could a curriculum be more studiously followed? Thus Bazaine begins his new life and passes, master of his own actions again, at the end of about eight months, out of the establishment where he was taken by a tutelary government for twenty

To be sure the hero of Metz was first condemned to death after a most careful, prolonged trial by calm, eminent judges, while the author of the Lanterne was finally and swiftly condemned for life, by a tribunal whose chief officer presently afterward broke out into patent insanity. Rochefort was dispatched to Noumea a year ago last Saturday; Bazaine was sent to the Isle Ste. Marguerite the 24th December, 1873. The general parallel between the late imitator and the original teacher breaks otherwise in particulars. The Isle Ste. Marguerite, in the near Mediterranean waters, has a pretty name and old-family, romantic and historical associations, of which the remote parvenue island of the Australian ocean is bare. It lies by health-giving Cannes, hardly two miles from the main. It was fortified, and had a strong place built on it with dungeons some 230 years ago, all in the reign of Louis XIV., wherein that great good man kept that charming romantic Man of the Iron Mask close prisoner for twelve years. When that honest monarch meant to keep a state prisoner he kept him.

I don't believe, as many seem to do, that the Government was in collusion with the brother imperial officer of President MacMahon, of Minister Ger. de Cissey, and of Minister Gen. Chabeaud-Latour in his escape, any more than I believe that they fell to weeping when the surprising news of his escape reached them. I do believe that the rigorous measures now promised of investigating the affair and punishing the accomplices of the evasion will really be rigorous, and are undertaken with sincerity, even as those lately referred to by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in his two last very able notes in skillfully detailed reference to the relations of France to the Carlist and the Republic of Spain. If another State prisoner—say, merely for argument's sake, Gambetta-could condemned to a term of twenty years in the fortress of Isle Ste. Marguerite, I am confident that he would not succeed in evading his punishment by rope or row-boat-not, at least, during the Septennate. In a perhaps somewhat varied sense, I am confident that the Carlists and their cause do presently, and henceforth will, not receive and enjoy from that part of France bordering on the Spanish frontier the favors and conveniences which hitherto ingenious Minister Decazes rhetorically demonstrated that they never have received and enjoyed. Now that the borses are gone, I devontly believe that the Department of the Pyrénées is nearly inaccessible and quite unprofitable to Carlist cavaliers, and that the fortress of the Isle Ste. Marguerite will be a secure place of residence for its next State prisoner. We are, as yet, uninformed as to the minor details

of the method and final means of Bazaine's evasion. From the facts at hand, however, it appears that, some three or four weeks ago, probably not for the first time, Madame Bazaine, aided by friends, made a pressing appeal to President MacMahon to ameliorate the hard prison conditions of her husband, which was respectfully but absolutely rejected. At this the woman sank loyalty to half-friend, and a government, not of her woman's choice, beneath this overwhelming duty of fealty to her sovereign husband. She argued. for awhile vainly, to him that he was liberated from any soldierly or other moral obligation not to profit by any chance of escape from unjust imprisonment. His counter argument was, conceivably, that, seeing that his wife and children and his faithful friend, Col. Villette, had constant access to him; that, under conditions, exceptionally free and easy for a State prisoner whose term of 20 years was a generous commutation of a death penalty, other persons had access to him, he as a military man and gentleman was partially bound, as if by parole, not to distort to profit of evasion, benefit, and advantages conceded to him as a prisoner, accepted and implying obligations ostensibly recognized by him, not to abuse such officially permitted advan-

It was uncommonly hot in July, in all Eastern Europe, at the Isle Ste. Marguerite as elsewhere. It is needless to say that the thermometer rises with perfect indifference to social grades, and that folks of the superior classes suffer intolerably more from inconvenient heats than the low commonalty. That a stout gentleman, ex-Senator and ex-Marshal, having an apartment with a terrace to himself, should not suffer from passing heat ineffably more than the close packed garrison of common soldiers who were there to guard him, is not a matter for

Won't you then, dear, protest practically against the leveling injustice of the elements, renounce your implied promise to stay, use your free right to go, and look kindly on the easy means I bave collected here for the assurance of your going!" were the tempting arguments to which he was subjected "No," responded the Marshal at first. But again and again the lady returned with her illogical attack, and so finally carried the Marshal.

The rest is a mere material arrangement of machineries. The moment that Bazaine was resolved to withdraw from his prison, nothing very remarkable was requisite to carry out his resolution. If, as some pretend, he made his rope ladder by a Baron Trenck process of unweaving and reweaving the rope strappings of his baggage, he gave himself needless pains. His wife, children, and Col. Villette freely and daily visited him. He and they would have been a pack of helpless idiots if they could not bring to him some fathoms more of cord than he used in passing from the unwatched terrace of his comfortable prison house to the waiting boat below. Bazaine is 63 years old, and is a more than ordinarily stout man. He let himself down with great difficulty-and even left bleeding testimony of his suffering-over a precipice of ninety or more feet, into the boat, which his heroic wife and her Mexican cousin,

Monsieur Rull, had in readiness. We shall have investigations and legal process and all sorts of solemnly organized machinery will be set at work, apropos of the escape of Bazaine,

to grind out months hence voluminous and pretentions explanations which few persons will read. W. H. H.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. RECOGNITION REFUSED RY RUSSIA-SURRENDER BY LEO DE URGEL TO THE CARLISTS-THE PORTO

RICO STORY DENIED. LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874. The Russian Government has refused to recognize the Spanish Republic. It is in consequence of this that the other powers delay complete recognition, but it is reported that the Governments of Austria and Germany have sent credentials to their repre-

sentatives at Madrid. The Presse aunounces that the Austrian and German Charges d'Affaires at Madrid were informed on Friday last of the recognition by their respective Government of President Serrano as Chief of the

Executive Power of Spain. MADRID, Aug. 23, 1874. Seo de Urgel has been surrendered to the Carlists through the treachery of persons within the city who are friends of the Bishop of Urgel, the chaplain of Don Carlos. Gen. Tristany captured the entire garrison-485 men, with 32 guns-and shot the commandant of the citadel.

The Government has information that a filibustering expedition is preparing against Porto Rico, and has taken measures to put a stop to it. The truth of the report in regard to that island published in The New-York Freeman's Journal is indignantly de-

The War Department has signed a contract for 130,000 Remington rifles.

> THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE. SHORE END LAID ON THE IRISH COAST.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874. The shore end of the United States direct cable has been laid at Cahirciveen, on the Irish coast, 2; miles north-east of Valentia. The steamship Faraday, which is to lay the deep-sea section, will proceed to Cahirciveen to-day.

DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

Hong Kong, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874. There was a very severe typhoon at Nagasaki yesterday. Great damage was done to property on shore and to the shipping in the harbor. A large number of natives lost their lives.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The boundary question between Peru and

Brazil is likely to be amicably arranged. The British steamer Scout, which arrived at Valparaise on the 18th of July, is to convey the British Scientific Commission to observe the transit of Venus. A telegram from Fort Garry says that David Laird, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of Man-

itoba and others, will start to-day to make a treaty with the Cree Indians, A telegram from Ottawa states that the mili-owners of the Chaudiere district held a meeting recently, and after taking into consideration the state of trade, the scarcity of piling ground, and the desirability of not overstocking the lumber market, the principal depots of which are glutted, it was manimously re-solved to shut down the Chaudiere mills on Saturday,

Admiral Cochrane, commander of the British squadron in the Pacific, sailed from Panama in the steamer Tenedos on the 10th of August for San José de Guatemala to inquire into the outrage on Consul Magee. The Fantome arrived at Panama from the South on the 9th, and salied again the same day for Guatemala. The other vessels of the squadron are all making their way

Dr. Schumacher, Minister resident at Bogota for the German Empire, is likely to be selected to decide on the claim of Messrs. Schuber, owners of the steamship Montijo, against the Colombian Government. The claim had been left to arbitration by the Governments of Colombia and the United States. All the papers and evidence connected with the case are to be laid before Dr. Schumacher, and his decision is to be final.

According to a note from the Chilian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Envoy at Buenos Ayres, relating to the boundary question, the Chilian Govern ment desires to treat direct with the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, and not through the medium of the Argentine representative to Chill, and it accepts the

Advices from Guayaquil state that the Bank f Ecuador has resumed specie payment, and is now redeming its notes in soics. Exchange on Europe went down to 40 per cent premium and on Peru to two per cent. Commercial affairs in Panama continue in a very depressed condition. Trade is dull, money searce, and no produce of any amount is shipped. Exchange on New-York continues at eight per cent premium, and on Eugland at six per cent premium.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

FIGHTING BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS IN KENTUCKY.

TERRIBLE WAR IN PROGRESS IN LANCASTER, KY.-INTERMITTENT FIGHTING SINCE WEDNESDAY-SEVERAL NEGROES REPORTED KILLED-EFFORTS TO PRESERVE THE PEACE-FOUR COMPANIES OF MILITIA DISPATCHED FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23 .- A terrible war between the whites and blacks has been going on in Lancaster, Ky., since Wednesday. The whites, exasperated by the killing of Fred. Yeakley, took possession of the town on Friday, and skirmishing has been going on ever since. The negroes fortified themselves in the house of the Hon. William Sellers, which the whites set fire to The trouble is said to have arisen from the recent election, and is between the friends of Sellers and Kennedy, both white. The former is a Republican and the latter a Democrat. The citizens have endeavored to settle th difficulty amicably, but thus far without success. In response to a call of Gov. Leslie, four companies of militia, 250 men under Col. Clark, left this city at 9 o'clock Saturday night for Lancaster.

The Courier-Journal has received the following telegrams from the seat of hostilities in Garrard

A number of men have recordered the Kennedy party at Lancaster, and recruits are still going into the town well armed. Trouble of a serious nature is brewing, and the object is to quiet the excitement peacefully if they can, forcibly if they The Seliers party are negroes and whites, principaily negroes. There are about fifty negroes guarding Sellers's house, where they have intremeded themselves and made a barracks. They are armed with Spencer rifles, but it is not known where they got them. Both parties are being seënforced. The She of this County, W. G. Saunders, has been appointed Chief of the Peace brigade. Skirmishing has been going on since 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is reported that five negroes have been killed and several wounded. Sellers's nouse has been burned, and two others. The U. S troops came out and both parties fired on them. The troops returned the fire and dispersed both parties and (7 o'clock), but the end is not reached yet, we fear,

LANCASTER, Ky., Aug. 22, 1874. We are really having a terrible war between the whites and blacks. Fighting has been going on at intervals since Wednesday night. Yesterday morning some negroes shot Mr. Fred. Yeakley. This so exasperated the whites that a large party took possession of the town this morning. Firing has been kept up all the evening. The negroes are fortified in the house of Win. Seilers. It is thought two negroes were killed this evening and several wounded. The whites set fire to an out-house near Sellers's residence with the intention of burning up the negroes, and it is now burning. The whites now have the negroes surrounded. It is reported that Sellers has gone after more negroes. The whites have also sent for reënforcements. A perfect reign of error exists. There is no law or order here. The troops stationed here now refuse to interfere, and the citizen fear the town may be burned. A party of whites from regular engagement has just occurred between the

town to try and quell the riot, when they were fired upon by both parties. They returned the fire, and several were wounded on each side. Seilers's dwelling is DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22, 1874.

The situation at Lancaster, up to a late hour this evening, was se follows: Kennedy's friends occupy the Court-house, and Mason & Saunders's Hotel, situated on the road leading to Stanford. Bellers's forces are located on his premises, just down the hill on the Lexington pike, and a short distance from the public square. A third party, whose mission is to preserve, or rather restore peace, occupy a corner building on the public between the two parties, and on the road to Lexngton. No shooting since my last report.

The Circuit Court has not adjourned. Yeakley, who was shot, was the brother-in-law of Kennedy. The con-tested election case between Kennedy and Faulkner for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, was set for to-day, but not tried. The business houses in the town are closed, and the people are in momentary expectation of further

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22, 1874. There is more shooting at Lancaster. The negroes ear Sellers's premises fired on the party of whites in Brown's building, on the corner above speken of. The fire was returned, and the skirmish between the parties kept up till the time the messenger left. Two negroes were shot and are supposed to be killed. No other

DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S FIGHTING-UNITED STATES TROOPS FIRFD UPON - SIX MEN KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED-ARRIVAL OF A LARGE MILI-TARY FORCE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23 .- A special dispatch to The Gazette from Danville, Ky., gives the following ccount of last night's troubles at Lancaster :

A party from Lincoln County and the Kennedy party began firing on the negroes who occupied the Sellers property, and from all we can learn, the negroes did no firing. They were fortified in Sellers's house, and occasionally came out to reconnoiter. The whites were under the command of Sheriff Sanders of Lincoln County, who had his forces surrounding the Sellers property. About 4 o'clock the wood and coal houses imi back of Sellers's residence, were ignited by fire-balls; these houses were in close proximity to the main building, to which the flames soon communicated. Town Marshal Miller and other citizens protested against firing the house, but without effect. Miller called upon Capt. Fietcher, in command of the United States troops, to assist him in protecting the building from fire, but the request was not heeded until the flames had control of the main building. About 6 o'clock Fletcher marched his forces to the public square. After his arrival a consultation was between him and Sanders, commander of the white party, and it was agreed if Sanders would withdraw and disarm his men, Marshal Miller, with the assistance of the United States troops, would demand a surrender of the negroes, and the latter were to be placed under

At this time the fire in the main building of Sellers's house was beyond control, and the whites, stationed around the house were withdrawn, except a small party, who were stationed in Waldon's house, north-east from Sellers's, Marshal Miller with Sanders marched down in front of Sellers's house and called upon the negroes to come out and give up their arms. Ten negroes came running to the front gate with guns and pistols in their hands and some of the troops, not understanding their intentions, called upon them not to come out of the yard, at the same time levelling their guns upon the negroes. Marshal Miller, in the meantime, kept continually calling on the negroes to lay down their arms. Amid the intense excitement which prevailed a shot was fired from some unknown source, followed by a volley. The soldiers, supposing that they were being fired on by the party in the rear, turned and fired in that direction. Then the firing became general and lasted several minutes, which was followed by the soldiers retreating with 25 negroes and three whites they had captured. Sellers's house was the only one that was burned. The following are the casualties:

following are the casualties:

Killed—Foley (white), Doc. Roed and another negro, name unknown, Ward (white), with Sellers, and W. H. White of Kennedy's party.

Wounded—Henry Singleton (white), Walker, Landram (white), and a negro, name unknown.

Two hundred and fifty State troops have arrived, and with the United States troops expect to preserve peace. QUIET RESTORED-NO FURTHER TROUBLE APPRE-

HENDED. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23 .- The Courier-Journal has the

following special dispatches: LANCASTER, Sunday, 6 p. m.-Col. Clarke, commanding several squads of Kentucky troops, sent out some of his men on horses and they went through the fields to overcome the whites. The blacks were all well armed. Col. Clark returned with about 35 black prisoners at

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST THE STATE OF KANSAS BY THE OSAGE TRIBE-GOV, OSBORNE CALLS ON THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR ARMS. Washington, Aug. 23 .- The following telegram was received here yesterday from Gov. Osborne

of Kansas:

I have information, through Indian Agent Stubbs and other sources, that the Osage tribe of Indians have, at a general council, declared war against this State. Depredations have already been committed by them on our southern border. The State has but few arms, and the U.S. troops herefofore guarding the line being now he has Indian Territory, at a great distance from the Osage reservation, exposes the frontier settlements of this State to great danger. With arms we can defond our borders. Can you furnish me with 2,000 carbines and accounterments and 100,000 cartridges on the account of the State of Kansas!

The telegram has been referred to the War Depart-ARRIVAL OF SCOUTS FROM THE TONTO-APACHE

COUNTRY-A GUERRILLA CHIEF AND TWENTY-FIVE TONTO-APACHES KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23 .- Advices from Prescott, Arizona, state that 22 Apache Indian scouts of the San Carlos reservation have arrived at Camp Me-Dowell from the Tonto-Apache country, bringing in the head of the guerrilla chief Delche and 12 prisoners. They report having killed 25 Tonto-Apache Indians. There are no white men in the party.

SPOTTED TAIL REFUSES TO HAVE HIS AGENCY MOVED-BELIEF THAT HE WILL BE COMPELLED TO SUBMIT-A WARLIKE POLICY IN THE TREAT-MENT OF THE INDIANS FORESHADOWED.

FORT LARAMIE, Aug. 23.-Capt. Dewos, 2d Cavalry, arrived to-day from the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies. He reports the Indians quiet and coming in for rations. The chief, Spotted Tail, has refused to have his agency moved to the forks of White River. He said to Commissioners Bishops Hare and Hindman and Judge Cox, who had been sent to negotiate the change, that he had been located three times contrary to positive agreement, and if the present agency was oved he would join Red Cloud's band. This may have the effect of starting some of the young warriors or the war path. No news has been received of Bishop Hindman and party, who went north through the Black Hills country from the present Spotted Tail agency to elect another location regardless of the chief's protest It is known that the supplies for the band have been sent up the Missouri River. This is important, Jas indicating an changed off policy toward he Indians, and are no longer consiliatory. Gen. John E. Smith, who has just been relieved from this post, and sent to Sait Lake City, expressed the opinion before leaving here that the Government meant to pursue a more vigorous policy with all refractory bands. He cited Custer's expedition as an evidence of a change in this direction. In reainty it meant war, for the Black Hilis had been ceded to the Indians by the Treaty which was signed at this post in 1868. The General has been prominently connected with Indian afairs since 1867. He was in command of the Powder River country up to the time of its abandonment at the request of the Indians and by order of the President. He has accompanied every delegation of chiefs to Washington from this Territory since 1868, as the friend of the former and adviser to the latter. Hence the importance of his ophilon in this matter. It is known that the supplies for the

SCOUT IN THE VICINITY OF LARAMIE PEAK-THE INHABITANTS ALARMED AT RECENT INDIAN DEM-

FORT LARAMIE, Aug. 23 .- Capt. Wells, 2d Cavairy, returned to-day from a scout after a small ramie Peak. The citizens had asked rotection from these Indians, but could not tel

THE PLYMOUTH INQUIRY. SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENTS THREAT-

MR. TILTON AND MR. MOULTON BOTH BUSY-MR

BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON MAY SPEAK AGAIN-IMPORTANT TESTIMONY CORROBORATING MRS. TILTON.

The member of Mr. Tilton's honsehold known as Bessie," corroborates in her testimony the statement made by Mrs. Tilton in reference to her home-She also charges Mr. Tilton with infidelity and brutal treatment of Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Tilton Mr. Moulton are each to make supplemental statements, and hints are thrown out that Mr. Beecher and possibly Mrs. Tilton may speak again. The Committee will present their report on Friday unless Mr. Moulton consents to be cross-examined. "Gath" has published in The Chicago Tribune an account of an interview with Mr. Moulton in which Mr. Beecher is bitterly denounced. Mr. Beecher preached at the Twin Mountain House in the White Mountains from a significant text.

THE COMMITTEE AT LEISURE. PAINT PROBABILITY OF ANOTHER STATEMENT ON

MR. BEECHER'S SIDE. Yesterday and the day before were days of comparative quiet in the Brooklyn scandal. In the absence of any new action from the Committee of Inquiry and of further utterance from any of the persons chiefly most part, directed to Mr. Moulton's statement. Memers of the Committee, who claimed that they had the estimony of several witnesses to show that Mr. Moulton had repeatedly denied on previous occasions that Mr. Beecher had committed any offense of the grave character which he now alleges, said that they thought there was no necessity of further testimony from Mr. Beecher to meet the points raised by Mr. Moulton, especially as there was nothing new. Several members of mittee have informally talked over the question of inviting Mr. Moulton to allow a cross examination upon his statement before the Committee, but no decision has that such an invitation will be given, as the general opinion of the Committee is that all the assertions which Mr. Moulton has put forth were already covered by the testimony which the Committee had taken. If Mr. Moulton is not cross-examined by the Committee, its Chairman states that his statement will not be considered at all by that body. While it is now proposed to submit the report to the church on Friday evening, the presentation would be put off, if necessary, to receive any new testimony of importance that any one might The Chairman of the Committee said on Saturday tha

an intimation had reached him, while the inquiry was in progress, that Mr. Moulton had tried to induce Mr. Beecher not to mention his receiving from Mr. Beecher the \$7,000, which the latter asserts that he paid. The Committee was determined that there should be no compromise of any kind and that the whole truth should

the points raised in Mr. Moulton's statement, showing its inconsistencies, will probably be prepared immediately. Mr. Beecher may lend aid in its preparation, although it will not be given out by him or from him. One of Mrs. Tilton's nearest friends states that it is not unlikely that she will have something further to say, in the way of reply to Mr. Moulton's representation con-

Messrs, Winslow, White, Cleveland, and Claffin of the Investigating Committee, sought rest out of town over Sanday. Counsel for the Committee, Messrs. Tracy and Hill, had not returned from their vacation in the country. Mr. Beecher was in the White Mountains, and his most prominent adviser, T. G. Shearman, had taken advantage of the lull in affairs to try a change of scene for

PLANS OF MR. BEECHER'S OPPONENTS. MR. TILTON DELIGHTED WITH HIS FRIEND'S STATE-MENT-THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS-MR. MOULTON

TO SPEAK AGAIN. Mr. Tilton talks little nowadays upon any

branch of the scandal except to his stenographer, to whom he has been dictating his supplementary statement. On Saturday, however, he did not hesitate to express satisfaction with the published statement of Mr. Moulton, which he did not see until it was in type. said that it was necessarily long, since Mr. Moulton had determined to give all the documents directly or renotely bearing upon the subject. He believed that thinking people would recognize the great force of the

second statement to the public, but has been working dilizently upon it and now has it nearly completed. He says that no point in Mr. Beecher's denial will be passed without notice, and many of his statements will be answered with documents which in themselves. without any comments of his own, would show Mr Beecher to have spoken the opposite of the truth. What Mr. Beecher said, for instance, about being the neans of Mr. Tilton's getting the \$7,000 due him from Mr. Bowen, he says will be shown utterly false, and also the assertions about his disappointment when he returned from a Western lecturing tour, arising from canceled engagements, small audiences, and lack of attention. The second statement will be longer than the first, and in the form of an argument instead of a long series of charges.

ceived a day or two since a request to send her clothing and other personal effects to Mr. Ovington's house. Everything has been put in trunks which are now ready to be delivered, but not being willing to send them to the house of one who had "helped break up his family," Mr. Titton has communicated with Mr. Wheeler, Mrs Tilton's counsel, and informed him that an authoritative order from him will insure the delivery of the goods to any one who shall bear the message.

Of the projected suits Mr. Tilton refrains from speaking, but says that this part of the case he has left entirely to the judgment of his counsel. He knows nothing about the law and will be guided wholly by his counsel's advice. They have advised the suits that have been mentioned, and he has authorized them to press them at their discretion. He says that he is sure that some of the newspapers have savagely libeled him. out that he long ago became accustomed to such things in political campaigns, and is not at all disturbed by them. If, however, his counsel regard it desirable that such newspapers be sued, he has nothing to say

Mr. Tilton's counsel informed him that it will probably be necessary for him to postpone his lecture-trip an til after Jan. 1, 1875. Mr. Tilton greatly regrets that this

will be necessary, and hopes it may yet be avoided. Francis D. Moulton will make a reply to Mr. Beecher coner or later, since his paper of Friday last was in no sense intended for such a purpose, having been written before Mr. Beecher's testimony was published. He is not willing that the attack of the latter upon him should remain unanswered, especially since a portion of the ommunity believe the accusations made by Mr. Beecher. At how early a day Mr. Mouiton's answer will be ready is not yet announced.

Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton were together Saturday and yesterday, with a great deal of manuscript before

THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER'S STORY. GRS. TILTON'S AUCOUNT OF HER HOME-LIFE CON-FIRMED-MR, TILTON CHARGED WITH BRUTAL-ITY, CRUELTY, AND INFIDELITY-A RETRACTION

The story given to the Committee by the

SIGNED AT MRS. TILTON'S REQUEST.

girl "Bessie" has in substance already appeared in THE TRIBURE. Her answers to the questions of the Committee are given herewith in full. She was for eight years in the Tilton family as an adopted child rather than a servant. According to Ms. Tilton, she overheard in 1870 s conversation between himself and his wife regarding the latter's relations to Mr. Beecher, which interview she reported to several persons outside the family. She was en thought to be a dangerous person to have about and through Mr. Moulton with money furnished by Mr. her. Her own story differs materially from this. She did hear certain conversations, but she claims that Mr. Diton plotted her ruin on more than one occasion,

and says she told others of his conduct. This came to Mr. Beecher's ears, and was a chief cause of his advice for a separation of Mrs. Tilton from her husband. She corroborates Mrs. Tilton's account of her home life in any particulars, and makes startling allegations against Mr. Tilton.

When asked about the story of the girl " Bessie," upon which the Committee had laid so much stress, Mr. Tilton said: "It will never do. If they think to divert the by any such means they will find themselves mistaken." Since "Bessie's" story was first referred to Mr. Titon has been heard by many persons to deny it, as well as others of a similar sort, without equivocation, and to say that the Committee were welcome to all the aid which any number of such slanders could afford them. The question at issue he declares to be one that can be perfectly well understood, and if the Committee hope by printing such an amount of utterly irrelevant matter as they have to mislead the public, they are at liberty to do their worst, but must be prepared to em-

ploy other tactics before the end comes.

The young woman's story will be found below:

THE EXAMINATION. By Mr. Tracy-Q. Were you formerly intimate in Mr. Q. How long † A. For eight years, Q. When did you learn the state of t eodore Tilton's family, in Brooklyn 1 A. Yes, Sir.

When did you leave there for the last time! A. In February, 1871. Q. And you have been there eight years, then ! A.

Yes, Sir, as near as I can remember; it may have been

Q. Where were they living when you went to live with them! A. They were boarding with Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother, at No. 48 Livingston-st. Q. Where did they go to housekeeping! A. At No. 174 Livingston-st.

Q. Their present place of residence ! A. Yes. 8 And did they reside there continuously until you left them 1 A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Were you an adopted child ! A. Yes, Sir; I was just the same as one of their own family ; Mrs. Tilton has been a mother to me always; she took me in when I

Q. Will you tell us whether Mr. and Mrs. Tilton lived apply or otherwise when you first went with them ! A. When I first went with them, as I remember it, their married life was apparently happy, and I did not see

Mr. Winslow-That was in 1863 1 A. Yes, Sir. By Mr. Tracy-How long had you been with them when you first noticed infelicities in their life! I think about a year after they lived in Livingston-st.; about

Q. What did you observe ! A. Well, I observed that Mr. Tilton was a very selfish man, very hard, very fastidious, very difficult to please, very dogmatical in his manner, very irritable and unsociable in his disposition; one day he would be apparently very happy some part of the day, and then in about an hour, it may be, he would be so cross and ugly that nothing and nobody

Q. How was Mrs. Tilton! A. Mrs. Tilton was always the same—of a lovely and amiable disposition ;—I never saw any change in her; she was the most devoted wife and mother that I ever saw in my life, in every sense of the word; the moment he came home she always knew his footstep and his ring (if he had not a night key with him), and she dropped her work, no matter what she was doing, and was always ready to minister to his comfort and bring his slippers and dressing gown; all the time she was looking out for his comfort and his

Q. Were her habits domestic or otherwise! A. Remarkably domestic, considering-especially considering that she was the wife of a public man; if Mrs. Tilton had been a gay, worldly sort of a woman, fond of going into society and of going out at night and all that sort of thing, there might be some cause for remark; but she is the very last person in the world that ought to be accused of anything like that which is now charged; I never heard of anything so perfectly outrageous, and it seems particularly so with Mrs. Tilton, because she is such a lovely Christian woman, and such a devoted wife and mother; she lives up to what she believes always, and has done so; I think I can say that there could not be a flaw picked with Mrs. Tilton in any respect.

Q. Well, state whether or not the difficulty continued to increase from the time you first observed it ? A. Yes, Sir, I think it did, with Mr. Tilton; I noticed Mrs. Tilton crying and sobbing whenever she was with him, and he had for several years-for three years anyway-a way of locking her up in a room and talking very loud to her; he would go in and lock the door, and I would hear him scolding and swearing at her, and then she would cry, and I have heard her say several times, "Why, Theodore, I do the best I can; you know that I would be remonstrating with him in that way and crying; or if she was not crying she was praying; of course I never said a word to a soul about it, but I knew that he was treating her badly; I have known it for several

Q. Was this abuse caused largely about money and snow that it was particularly; after any gentleman had and have a long talk with her; Mr. X. used to go there Sabbath evenings occasionally, and he (Mr. always had her shut up in the room after Mr. X. went away; he was very jealous of her both with gentlemen

Q. How was he jealous of her with ladies? A. I don't think he wanted any one to like her, particularly any one that did not show a very great liking for him. Q. Can you instance a time when you remember see ing her shut in a room after Mr. X. had left! A. Yes. Sir; I can give the date; but some little time before I left there, one Sabbath evening, after Mr. X. had gone

What did he say when he shut her up ! Did he scold her! A. I cannot say that; the doors were shut, and I simply knew that something was going on; that she was crying and sobbing, and that I heard him talking very loud; I saw him in one instance with his fist in her was cowering down very timidly under his fist, and that he was talking very loud.

Q. How long was that before you left ! A. About two Q. Is there anything further that you remember about

their domestic affairs! A. I don't know that there is anything that I can recall just now which I have not Q. Did you use to see Mr. Beecher there occasionally

A. Occasionally-yes, Sir; I think he came perhaps two or three times a month; I let him in on one or two occasions.
Q. Did you ever see anything in the conduct of Mr.
Beccher and Mrs. Tiltou to indicate any marked affection between them, or anything of that kind 1 A. No.
Sir; I never saw anything.
Q. Not anything 1 A. No. Sir.
By Mr. Winslow—Q. Where was he generally received 1
A. In the back parior.

By Mr. Winslow-Q. Where was he generally received 1
Q. Did you use to see ladies there—friends of Mr.
Tiliou! A. Yes, Sir; Mrs. H. B. Stanton was a very frequent visitor there, and Miss. Susan B. Authony and
Miss Amaa Dickinson and Mrs. — was there on one occasion; then there were the Misses W.
Q. When was it that the clidest Miss. W. was there!
A. I think it was about two or three years before I left.
Q. How long did she stay there! A. Some months, I

Q. How long did she stay there! A. Some mounts, it husk.
Q. Did Mr. Tilton seem to be very fond of her; he was with her a great deal; he used to caress her and kiss her; he was very much taken with her in every way; Mrs. Tilton made it very pleasant for her; she had flowers on the table and flowers ip her room, because she was very fond of flowers; Mr. Tilton used to take her riding a great deal; he often took her to the theater, and his attentions to her were so marked that it seemed to me Mrs. Tilton was very much neglected; he did not seem to think of Mrs. Tilton though while Miss W. was around—pulses somehoody eise was there.

taink of Mrs. Tilton though while Miss W. was around—unless somebody eise was there.

Q. When strangers were there how was his conduct?

A. I noticed partially during the last year or so that I was there that whenever anybody was around that I could seem to see that he made a special effort to be very attentive, to Mrs. Tilton—very plausible and very nice—I know I used to have my eyes opened pretty wide sometimes; I never said a word to anybody until I made statements to Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Richards, and Mrs. Beecher, but I used to think some day this would all come out; I don't refer to this scaudal, but to his treatment of Mrs. Tilton.

ment of Mrs. filton.

Q. Was be attentive to other ladies that visited there besides this Miss W.f. A. Well, his attention was never as marked, I think, with any other ladies that were there, unless it was with Mrs. H. B. Stanton and Miss

Anthony.

Q. How was it with them † A. He seemed to think a great deal of Mrs. H. B. Stauton and Miss Anthony; I saw her sitting on his lap on one occasion when I was coming into the parior, and she jumped up pretty quick.

Q. Miss Antony † A. Susan B. Authony.

Q. What was his conduct with Mrs. H. B. Stanton † A. Weil, I never saw him curessing her, but he used to be alone with her a great deal in his study; they used to play chess until 20 v 3 o'clock in the morning; frequently they were up nutil after the family had gone to bed—quite late. Q How were you able to say that they sat up until 2

IN THE BLACK HILLS.

GEN. CUSTER'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION. THE BLACK HILLS EXLORED THROUGH THEIR LENGTH AND BREADTH-THE PARTY ABOUT TO

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 21 .- The following dispatch has just been received by an Iudian scout from the special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE with the Black Hills Expedition:

BEAR BUTTE, Dakota, Aug. 15 .- The expedition reached Bear Butte, the most easteriv and most ominent out tier of the Black Hills yesterday afternoon. From this point, excepting a slight divergence from a direct line to locate more accurately the Little Missouri River, its course will be homeward. The expedition has traveled over 700 miles, and has made a thorough exploration of the Black Hills through their length and breadth, and entirely remapped the country. Since the last dispatch sent by Reynolds, the hunter, the Hills have been explored from their center, south-westerly to the south fork of the Cheyenne, and also to the "Bad Lands" on the south-east. After a halt of five days, near Harney's Peak, the train was again taken in tow and moved toward the north-east. To make a passage through the Hills a detour to the south was necessary, where a good road was found easterly to

The country in the interior continued beautiful and pictureque in aspect and of a fertile character. A large number of deer, several elk, and two grizzly bears were killed during the march. Our miners have had little time to prospect for gold since the departure from the permanent camp, and report no further discovery. They are confident, however, that a section of fifteen miles in Custer Gulch will amply repay working. Efforts will no doubt be made on the return of the expedition to organize a mining company at Yankton or Sioux City. Gen. Custer hopes to reach Lincoln on the 31st of August. THE COMMAND IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS-

GLOWING ACCOUNTS OF THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 22.-A telegram from Bismarck conveys a dispatch from the special correspondent of The Daily Press with Custer's expedition, as follows:

CAMP, CUSTER'S BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION, BEAR'S BUTTE, D. T., Aug. 15.-The command reached here yesterday in good health and spirits, by short marches with good camps from Custer Valley, which place we lest on the 6th. Gold and silver were found in several places in quantities, and game in abundance (bear, elk, and r). Several bears have been killed; Gen. Custer and Col. Ludlow killed the first. The command leaves here co-morrow for the Little Missouri, and from there home

to Lincoln.

Another dispatch says: The expedition has completed the exploration of the Black Hills, which prove even richer than was before reported. Gold and sliver are found in numerous places and in quantities so great that with pick and pan a single miner may take out \$100 per day. The distance from Bismarck to the gold regions is about 250 miles, over a practicable route. Citizens of Bismarck are greatly excited, and already expeditions are organizing.

GEN. CUSTER'S REPORT.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION FROM AUG. 3 TO AUG. 15-RICH PASTURE AND GRAZING LAND -ABUNDANCE OF PURE WATER-NO INDICATION OF FLOODS OR DROUTH-DISCOVERIES OF IRON, PLUMBAGO, AND GOLD.

Lieut.-Gen, Sheridan last evening received the following dispatch from Gen. Terry at St. Paul: "A dispatch from Gen. Custer, just received, dated Bear Butte, Aug. 15, says, he began his return march on the 7th inst. He intended to rest a day at Bear Butte and then start for Fort Lincoln by a different road from

that which he took going out. He reports his men and

animals in excellent condition, and no trouble from the Indians.". The following is the report in full:

The following is the report in full:

HEADQUARTERS BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

BEAR BUTTE, Dak., Ang. 15, 1874.

To Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dukola,
St. Paut: My last dispatch was written on the 2d and 3d
inst., and sent from the south tork of the Chevenne from
a point on the latter nearest to Fort Laramie. On the
morning of the 4th inst. I began my return march to
our main camp near Horney's Peak, arriving there by a
different route on the 6th. On the morning of the 7th
the expedition began its march northward, Bear Butte
being our next objective point. We advanced without
serious obstacle until within ten or twelve miles of Bear
Butte, when we found our further progress barred by a
ligh range of impassable hills. We attempted to effect serious obstacie until what den or wave a measure despending a high range of impassable hills. We attempted to effect a passage through some one of the many vatiers where water-courses ran directly through the hills in the desired direction, but in every instance we were led into deep, broken caflons impassable even to horsemen. Through one of these I made my way on foot from a high point, and obtained a view of the plains outside. Retracing my steps, I placed the command in camp in a mne valley in which it had haited, and converted the remainder of the day to a further search for a cracifical route through the Hills. The result decided me to follow down a water-course which led us first toward the south and afterward toward the east. To is stream proved to be Eik Creek, the valley of which, as well as the stream itself, proved to be at least equal in beauty and extent to any passed through during the march. We camped twice on this stream, and as far as we proceeded down the course we had a most excellent road. But finding that like nearly all other streams leaving the hills, its course would take us into a cafion which could be barely made practicable for wagons. I searched for and discovered a narrow gap in the rocky wall which forms the northern boundary of the valley, and which forms the northern boundary of the valley, and which forms the northern boundary of the valley, and which forms the northern boundary of the valley, and which forms the northern boundary of the valley, and which forms the northern boundary of the valley and which forms the northern boundary of the valley and which forms the northern boundary of the valley and which forms the northern boundary of the valley and which forms the northern boundary of the valley and which forms the northern boundary of the valley and which forms the northern boundary of the valley was a conveniently through. A march of an hour up a gradual ascent and through a pine forest, brought usto a beautitude part of the first and the rocky wall worth as a convenien

clothed in green of the Freeman bollow we saw nothing but a comparatively pached, dried surface, the sunburnt pasturage of which offered a most uninviling prospect for both horse and rider when remembering the rich abundance we were leaving behind us.

A march of 25 miles gradually bearing northward brought us to the Bear Butte, at which point I concluded to remain one day before beginning our return march. I proposed to return by a different, although perhapanot shorter route than that adopted in coming to the Black Hills. I am induced to make this change in order to embrace a large tract of unexplored country within the limits of our explorations, and particularly to enable us to locate as much as possible of that portion of the Little Missouri, of which nothing is known, I expecting expedition to reach Fort Lincoin about the 31st of August. The health of the command has been and is most excellent. This expedition entered the Black Hills from the west side, passed through the eastern language of the west side, passed through the eastern language which form the boundary of the Black Hills. From the fact that in all our principal marches through the eastern about the state of the most castern ranges, explored the major portion of the interior, and passed out of the most castern ranges which form the boundary of the Black Hills. From the fact that in all our principal marches through the eastern about the state of the late of the late